

REMARKS

Claims 2-49 and 68-76 are pending. Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 2-11, 13-15, 17, 19-49, and 68-76 will be pending, claims 4-11, 13-15, 17, and 19-48 having been amended, claims 12, 16, and 18 canceled, and claims 2, 3, 49, and 68-76 withdrawn.

Claims 34 and 46 have been amended to correct typographical errors in the location of a C=C double bond in Formulae 39, 40, and 73.

Objection to Abstract

The abstract of the disclosure was objected to as referring to the purported merits of the invention as well as to the non-elected and non-rejoinable claims, requiring correction. Submitted herewith is a replacement abstract. Accordingly, the objection is overcome.

112, 2nd Paragraph, Rejections

Claims 4-48 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, as being indefinite.

The Office Action asserts that the phrase "polyester polymerization catalyst" is an oxymoron since the catalyst does not polymerize polyesters but instead diols and acids to make polyesters. See the Office Action, page 2, item 4. Applicants traverse the rejection. It is clear from the specification that the catalyst is used in a polymerization process to *produce* the polyester of embodiments of the present invention, rather than to polymerize the polyester itself. However, in order to advance prosecution, the phrase "polyester polymerization catalyst" has been replaced with the phrase "polymerization catalyst for polyester production."

Claims 12, 16, and 18 were rejected as being redundant. Claims 12, 16, and 18 have been canceled.

Claim 23 was rejected because tellurium and boron are allegedly not metals of the claimed "metal-containing component." Applicants traverse the rejection. Tellurium and boron are classified as semimetals in the periodic table and possess characteristics of metals. According to *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 10th edition, tellurium is defined as a "semimetallic element," and boron as a "trivalent metalloid element." See the attached copies of the definitions from *Merriam-Webster*. Hence, claim 23 properly describes tellurium and boron as a "metal-containing component" and the rejection is without merit.

Claims 26-28 were rejected because the preamble is allegedly inconsistent with the body of the claim regarding aniline and phenol derivatives. Claims 26-28 have been amended to delete the terms "aniline" and "phenol." Hence, the rejections are overcome.

Claims 26-28 and 32 were rejected because the letter "Y" represents something other than yttrium in the claims. In claims 26-28 and 32, the rejected letter "Y" has been replaced with the letter "Z." Corresponding formulae 13-18, 35, and 36 have been similarly amended. Hence, the rejections are overcome.

Claim 27 was further objected to as having the unsubscripted term "C1-C20" along with the subscripted term "C₁-C₂₀." The unsubscripted term "C1-C20" has been deleted. Accordingly, the rejection is overcome.

Claim 28 was rejected because the structure when n is 1 to 3 is asserted as seeming to result in extreme ring strain. Applicants traverse the rejection. Applicants request that the Examiner provide technical support for the assertion that a structure where n is 1 to 3 would result in extreme ring strain.

Claims 37, 38, and 40-48 were rejected because of the indefinite articles recited before compound names. The indefinite articles have been deleted. Accordingly, the rejections are overcome.

Claim 43 was rejected for reciting structures of Formula 4, where the claimed structures do not allegedly have the Formula 4 element, nitrogen. Claim 43 has been amended to delete the rejected language about Formula 4. Hence, the rejection is overcome.

102(b) Rejections

Claims 4-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yuo (US Patent No. 5,260,246). Applicants traverse the rejections.

Yuo discloses the preparation of Nylon 6; whereas, the present invention is directed to the production of polyester. It is well known in the art that Nylon 6 and polyester are quite different in their chemical structures and the mechanisms whereby they are prepared or produced.

For example, a catalyst should take the most preferable three-dimensional configuration and change the electron state of catalyst coordinates of the reaction sites that are suitable for polymerization, i.e., in polyamide polymerization, such as the Nylon 6 polymerization of Yuo,

the metal-based catalyst coordinate C=O and NH₂ at the suitable reaction sites; whereas, in polyester polymerization, as in embodiments of the present invention, a metal-containing catalyst coordinate C=O and OH at the reaction sites. As such, the three-dimensional configurations and electron states are quite different for the two polymerization processes.

Also, the equilibrium constant of a polymer/monomer for polyamide, as in Yuo, is 100+; whereas, the equilibrium constant for polyester is about 1. This means that polyester polymerization proceeds less easily than polyamide polymerization. Hence, a different catalyst is required for the more difficult polymerization process to produce polyester.

Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the art would know that a catalyst composition for preparing Nylon 6 is not the same, either structurally or reactively, as the polyester polymerization catalyst of embodiments of the present invention. As such, a Nylon 6 polymerization catalyst would not be effective in polyester polymerization. Hence, the polymerization catalyst of claim 4 and its dependent claims is not anticipated by Yuo.

CONCLUSION

The claims are allowable.

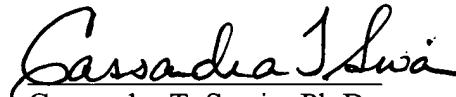
The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at 202-220-4200 to discuss any issues regarding this application.

The Office is authorized to charge any fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 11-0600 referencing Docket No. 11197/5.

Respectfully submitted,

KENYON & KENYON

Date: 12/10/04


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Attachments:

Merriam-Webster's Dictionary definitions of tellurium and boron

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Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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fr. Gk *Boötēs*, lit., plowman, fr.
: a northern constellation contain-

boths 'būthz, 'būths\ [ME *bothe*,
oth; akin to OE *būan* to dwell ~
rary shelter for livestock or field
at a fair) for the sale or exhibition
affording privacy for one person at
(2) : a small enclosure that iso-
r customers (a ticket ~) (3) : an
ording or in broadcasting (a radio
ment consisting of a table between

a device
pulling

IOELACE
the up-
boot-
football
a hand-
nd rolls
dj
coholic
to man-
coholic
repro-
autho-
engage in bootlegging 2: to run
ger n
SS. UNPROFITABLE — boot-less-ly



bootjack

gain favor with through a servile
obsequiously — boot-lick-er n
str [fr. pl. of 'boot' (ca. 1837) *Brit*
hotel
pl: unaided efforts — often used
2: a pulling strap sewed at the
pulling it on
to function independently of out-
: internal function or process to
ad a computer) 2: carried out
: SELF-RELIANT (the city recov-

develop by initiative and effort
ed herself to the top)
of MF *butin*, fr. MLG *būte* ex-
in war; esp: plunder taken on
at sea 2: a rich gain or prize

ME *bousen*, fr. MD *būsen* (14c)
xcess — often used in the phrase
esp: hard liquor — boozy-ly

person who boozes: DRUNK 2
:] (1931): HIT SOCK
or a club) that strikes a person
jazz characterized by harmonic
and constant shifting of accent
2: JIVE 2 — bop-per n
: to go quickly or unceremoni-
— often used with off 2: to
music

1528): PEEKABOO
Trieste), fr. L *boreas* (1864): a
atic
ac, borax borax] (1801): BORIC

bourage] (14c): a coarse hairy
fficialis of the family Boragin-
ly and in salads
ron] (1916) 1: a compound of
nd BH₃ known only in the form
rane
of a boric acid
ed or impregnated with borax or

boras, fr. MF, fr. ML *borac-*
: a white crystalline compound
ate Na₂B₄O₇·10H₂O, that occurs
minerals, and that is used esp, as
ener, as a preservative, and as a

ap shoddy merchandise
rk — used for a boron nitride

pl -mi -mī\ [NL, fr. Gk *bor-*
ca. 1796): intestinal rumbling

^-dōz\ often not cap (ca. 1570)
gion of France 2: CLARET 2
n, often cap B (1892): a fungi-
lime, and water
ten cap B [F *bordelaise*, fem. of
e consisting of stock thickened
d wine and shallots
fr. OF *bordel*, fr. *borde* hut, of
593): a building in which pro-

AF, fr. OF, fr. *border* to border,
OE *bord* (14c) 1: an outer
at the edge of a fabric or rug 3

: a narrow bed of planted ground along the edge of a garden or walk (a
~ of tulips) 4: BOUNDARY (crossed the ~ into Italy) 5: a plain or
decorative margin around printed matter — *bordered* \-dɔrd\ *adj*
border vb *bordered*; *border-ing* \-bɔr-d(ə)-rɪŋ\ vt (14c) 1: to put
a border on 2: to touch at the edge or boundary: BOUND (~s the city
on the south) ~ vi 1: to lie on the border (the U.S. ~s on Canada)
2: to approach the nature of a specified thing: VERGE (~s on the
ridiculous) — *border-er* \-dər-ər\ n

Border collie n (1941): any of a breed of medium-sized sheepdogs of
British origin noted for their herding abilities

border-reau \-bɔr-də-rɔ\ n, pl -reaux \-rɔ(z)\ [F, fr. MF *bordrel*,
prob. fr. *bord* border, fr. OF *bori*] (ca. 1858): a detailed note or memo-
randum of account; esp: one containing an enumeration of documents
border-land \-bɔr-dər-land\ n (1813) 1: a: territory at or near a
border b: FRINGE 3a (lives on the ~ of society) 2: a vague interme-
diate state or region (the ~ between fantasy and reality)

border-line \-lɪn\ *adj* (1907) 1: being in an intermediate position
or state: not fully classifiable as one thing or its opposite; esp: not
quite up to what is usual, standard, or expected (~ intelligence) 2
: situated at or near a border — *borderline* n

borderline *adv* (1925): ALMOST, NEARLY (~ tacky) (~ suicidal)

Border terrier n (1894): any of a breed of small terriers of British
origin having a harsh dense coat and close undercoat
border-dure \-bɔr-djər\ n [ME] (14c): a border on a heraldic shield
bore \-bɔr, -bɔr\ vb *bored*; *bor-ing* [ME, fr. OE *borean*; akin to OHG
bōren to bore, L *forare* to bore, *ferire* to strike] vt (bef. 12c) 1: to
pierce with a turning or twisting movement of a tool 2: to make (as a
cylindrical hole) by boring or digging away material (*bored a tunnel*)
~ vi 1: to make a hole by or as if by boring b: to sink a mine
shaft or well 2: to make one's way steadily esp. against resistance
(we *bored* through the jostling crowd)

bore n (14c) 1: a: usu. cylindrical hole made by or as if by boring
b: chiefly *Austral* & *NewZeal*: a borehole drilled esp. to make an artesian
well 2: a: the long usu. cylindrical hollow part of something (as
a tube or gun barrel) b: the inner surface of a hollow cylindrical
object 3: the size of a bore: as a: the interior diameter of a gun
barrel; specif. chiefly *Brit*: GAUGE 1a(2) b: the diameter of an engine
cylinder

bore *past* of BEAR

bore n [Assumed] ME *bore* wave, fr. ON *bāra* (1601): a tidal flood
with a high abrupt front

bore n [origin unknown] (1766): one that causes boredom: as a: a
tiresome person b: something that is devoid of interest

bore vb *bored*; *bor-ing* (1768): to cause to feel boredom

bore-al \-bɔr-əl, -bɔr-\ *adj* [ME *boriall*, fr. LL *borealis*, fr. L *boreas*
north wind, north, fr. Gk, fr. *Boreas*] (15c) 1: of, relating to, or lo-
cated in northern regions (~ waters) 2: of, relating to, or comprising
the northern biotic area characterized esp. by dominance of coniferous
forests

Bore-as \-ə-s\ n [L, fr. Gk] 1: the Greek god of the north wind 2
: the north wind personified

bore-dom \-bɔr-dəm, -bɔr-\ n (1852): the state of being weary and
restless through lack of interest

bore-en \-bɔr-ən, -bɔr-\ n [Ir *bóthrin*, dim. of *bóthar* road] (1836) *Irish*
: a narrow country lane

bore-hole \-bɔr-hól, -bɔr-\ n (1708): a hole bored or drilled in the
earth: as a: an exploratory well b: chiefly *Brit*: a small-diameter
well drilled esp. to obtain water

bore-r \-bɔr-ər, -bɔr-\ n (14c) 1: a tool used for boring 2: a: SHIP-
WORM b: an insect that bores in the woody parts of plants

bore-scope \-bɔr-skóp, -bɔr-\ n (1941): an optical device (as a prism
or optical fiber) used to inspect an inaccessible space (as an engine
cylinder)

boric acid n [boron] (1869): a white crystalline acid H₃BO₃ obtained
from its salts and used esp. as a weak antiseptic and fire-retardant

bor-ide \-bɔr-ɪd, -bɔr-\ n (1863): a binary compound of boron with a
more electropositive element or radical

bor-ing \-bɔr-ɪŋ, -bɔr-\ *adj* (1840): causing boredom: TIRESOME —
bor-ing-ly \-ɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv* — *bor-ing-ness* n

born \-bɔrn\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *boren*, pp. of *beran* to carry — more at
BEAR] (bef. 12c) 1: a: brought forth by or as if by birth b: NATIVE
— usu. used in combination (American-born) c: deriving or resulting
from — usu. used in combination (poverty-born crime) 2: a: having
from birth specified qualities (a ~ leader) b: being in specified cir-
cumstances from birth (nobly ~) (~ to wealth) 3: destined from or
as if from birth (~ to succeed)

born-again *adj* [fr. the verse "Except a man be born again, he cannot
see the Kingdom of God" (Jn 3:3-AV)] (1961) 1: of, relating to, or
being a new Christian person who has made a renewed or confirmed
commitment of faith esp. after an intense religious experience 2: hav-
ing returned to or newly adopted an activity, a conviction, or a persona
esp. with a proselytizing zeal (a ~ conservative)

borne \-bɔrn, -bɔrn\ *past* part of BEAR

borne *adj* [borne] (ca. 1559): transported or transmitted by — used in
combination (soilborne) (airborne)

bor-ne-ol \-bɔr-nē-ól, -ól\ n [ISV, fr. *Borneo*, island of Indonesia]
(1876): a crystalline cyclic alcohol C₁₀H₁₇OH that occurs in two enan-
tiomeric forms, is found in essential oils, and is used esp. in perfumery

born-ite \-bɔrn-ɪt\ n [G *Bornit*, fr. Ignaz von Born 1791 Austrian
mineralogist] (ca. 1847): a brittle metallic-looking mineral that con-
sists of a sulfide of copper and iron and is a valuable copper ore

boro- *comb* form: boron (borosilicate)

bo-ro-hy-dride \-bɔr-ə-hɪ-drɪd, -bɔr-\ n (1940): the anion BH₄⁻ of
boron and hydrogen that is used esp. as a reducing agent and as a
source of hydrogen atoms; also: any of various compounds (as of metals
containing the borohydride anion)

bor-on \-bɔr-ən, -bɔr-\ n [borax + -on (as in carbon)] (1812): a triva-
lent metalloid element found in nature only in combination and used in
metallurgy and in composite structural materials — see ELEMENT table

bor-oxide \-bɔr-ə-ksɪd, -bɔr-\ *adj*

boron carbide n (ca. 1909): a refractory shiny black crystalline com-
pound B₄C that is one of the hardest known materials and is used esp.
in abrasives and as a structural reinforcing material

bo-ro-sil-i-cate \-bɔr-ə-sɪ-lɪ-kāt, -bɔr-, -sɪ-lɪ-kāt\ n [ISV] (1817) 1
: a silicate containing boron in the anion and occurring naturally 2
: BOROSILICATE GLASS

borosilicate glass n (1933): a silicate glass that is composed of at
least five percent oxide of boron and is used esp. in heat-resistant glass-
ware

bor-ough \-bɔr-(ə)ð, -bɔ-(ə)rɔ\ n [ME *burgh*, fr. OE *burg* fortified town;
akin to OHG *burg* fortified place, and prob. to OE *beorg* hill — more at
BARROW] (bef. 12c) 1: a: a medieval fortified group of houses form-
ing a town with special duties and privileges b: a town or urban
constituency in Great Britain that sends a member to Parliament c
: an urban area in Great Britain incorporated for purposes of self-
government 2: a: a municipal corporation proper in some states (as
New Jersey and Minnesota) corresponding to the incorporated town or
village of the other states b: one of the five constituent political divi-
sions of New York City 3: a civil division of the state of Alaska cor-
responding to a county in most other states

borough English n (14c): a custom formerly existing in parts of En-
gland by which the lands of an intestate descended to the youngest son

borough hall n (1939): the chief administrative building of a borough

bor-row \-bɔr-(ə)z, -bɔr-\ vb [ME *borwen*, fr. OE *borgian*; akin to OE
beorgan to preserve — more at BURV] vt (bef. 12c) 1: a: to receive
with the implied or expressed intention of returning the same, or an
equivalent (~ a book) (~ed a dollar) b: to borrow (money) with the
intention of returning the same plus interest 2: a: to appropriate for
one's own use (~ a metaphor) b: DERIVE, ADOPT 3: to take (one)
from a digit of the minuend in arithmetical subtraction in order to add
as 10 to the digit holding the next lower place 4: to adopt into one
language from another 5: dial: LEND ~ vi: to borrow something —
bor-row-er \-ə-wɔr-ər\ n — *borrow trouble*: to do something unneces-
sarily that may result in adverse reaction or repercussions

bor-rowed time n (1898): an uncertain and usu. uncontrolled post-
ponement of something inevitable — used with *living on*

bor-row-ing \-bɔr-ə-wɪŋ, -bɔr-\ n (ca. 1630): something borrowed; esp
: a word or phrase adopted from one language into another

borrow pit n (1893): an excavated area where material has been dug
for use as fill at another location

Bors \-bɔr-\ n [ME, fr. MF *Bohori*]: a knight of the Round Table and
nephew of Lancelot

borscht or *borsch* \-bɔrsh(t)\ n [Yiddish *borsh* & Ukrainian & Russ
borshch] (1829): a soup made primarily of beets and served hot or cold
often with sour cream

borscht belt also *borsch belt* n (1938): BORSCHT CIRCUIT

borscht circuit or *borsch circuit* n, often cap B & C [fr. the popularity
of borscht on menus of the resorts] (1938): the theaters and nightclubs
associated with the Jewish summer resorts in the Catskills

Bor-stal \-bɔr-stɪl\ n [Borsial, Eng. village where the first such institu-
tion was set up] (1907) *Brit*: REFORMATORY

bort \-bɔrt\ n [prob. fr. D *boort*] (1622): imperfectly crystallized
diamond or diamond fragments used as an abrasive

bor-zoi \-bɔr-zɔɪ\ n [Russ *borzoi*, fr. *borzoi* swift] (1887): any of a
breed of large long-haired dogs of greyhound type developed in Russia
esp. for pursuing wolves — called also *Russian wolfhound*

bos-cage also *bosk-age* \-bɔs-ki\ n [ME *boskage*, fr. MF *boscage*, fr.
OF, fr. *bols*, base forest, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *busk* forest, bush]
(14c): a growth of trees or shrubs: THICKET

bosh \-bɔsh\ n [Turk *bosh* empty] (1834): foolish talk or activity: NON-
SENSE — often used interjectionally

bosk or *bosque* \-bɔsk\ n [prob. back-formation fr. *bosky*] (1814): a
small wooded area

bosky \-bɔs-kɪ\ *adj* [E dial. *bask* bush, fr. ME *bush*, *bosk*] (1593) 1
: having abundant trees or shrubs 2: of or relating to a woods

bo-s'n or *bo's'n* or *bo-sun* or *bo'sun* \-bɔs-'sɪn\ var of BOATSWAIN

bos-om \-bɔz-əm also -bɔɪ-\ n [ME, fr. OE *bōsm*; akin to OHG *būsom*
bosom] (bef. 12c) 1: a: the human chest and esp. the front part of
the chest (hugged the child to his ~) b: a woman's breasts regarded
esp. as a single feature (a woman with an ample ~); also: BREAST 2: a
the chest conceived of as the seat of the emotions and intimate feel-
ings (a story you will take to your ~) b: the security and intimacy of
or like that of being hugged to someone's bosom (lived in the ~ of her
family) 3: the part of a garment that covers the chest or the breasts

bosom *adj* (1590): CLOSE, INTIMATE (~ friends)

bosom vt (1605) 1: EMBRACE 2: to enclose or carry in the bosom

bos-omed \-zɔm-d\ *adj* (1603): having a bosom of a specified kind —
used in combination (full-bosomed)

bos-omy \-bɔz-ə-mɪ also -bɔɪ-\ *adj* (1860) 1: swelling upward or out-
ward (~ hills) 2: having prominent breasts

bo-son \-bɔs-'sɪn, -zɪn\ n [Satyendranath Bose †1974 Indian physicist
+ E -on] (1947): a particle (as a photon or meson) whose spin is zero
or an integral number — compare FERMION

bos-quet \-bɔs-kɛt\ n [F, fr. It *boschetto*, dim. of *bosco* forest, of Gmc
origin; akin to OHG *busk* forest, bush] (ca. 1737): THICKET

boss \-bɔs, -bɔs\ n [ME *bocce*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *botitia*] (14c) 1
: a protuberant part or body (a ~ of granite) (a ~ on an animal's
horn) b: a raised ornamentation: STUD: c: an ornamental project-
ing block used in architecture 2: a soft pad used in ceramics and
glassmaking 3: the hub of a propeller

boss vt (15c) 1: to ornament with bosses: EMBOSS 2: to treat (as
the surface of porcelain) with a boss

boss n [D *baas* master] (1679) 1: a person who exercises control or
authority; specif: one who directs or supervises workers 2: a politi-
cian who controls votes in a party organization or dictates appoint-
ments or legislative measures — *boss-dom* \-dɔm\ n — *boss-ism*
\-bɔs-'sɪz-m, -bɔs-\ n

boss \-bɔs\ *adj* (1836) *slang*: EXCELLENT, FIRST-RATE

boss \-bɔs\ vt (1836) 1: to act as boss of 2: to give usu. arbitrary
orders to — usu. used with *around*

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar

\aʊ\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job

\ŋ\ sing \ŋ\ go \ŋ\ law \ŋ\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ŋ\ foot \ŋ\ foot

\y\ yet \zə\ vision \ə, ɪ, ʊ, ɔ, æ, ɛ, ɜ, ɪ, ʊ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

- tele-port** \ˈte-lə-pōrt, -pōrt\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *teleportation*] (1947)
: to transfer by teleportation
telepor-tation \ˈte-lə-pōr-tā-shən, -pōr-, -pōr-\ *n* [*tele-* + *transportation*] (1931): the act or process of moving an object or person by psychokinesis
tele-print-er \ˈte-lə-prin-tər\ *n* (1929): a device capable of producing hard copy from signals received over a communications circuit; *esp*: TELETYPEWRITER
tele-pro-cess-ing \-ˈprī-se-sin, -ˈprō-, -sə-sin\ *n* (1962): computer processing via remote terminals
Tele-Promp-Ter \ˈte-lə-prəm(p)-tər\ *trademark* — used for a device for unrolling a magnified script in front of a speaker on television
tele-scope \ˈte-lə-skōp\ *n*, often attrib [NL *telescopium*, fr. Gk *tele-* skopos farseeing, fr. *tele-* + *skopos* watcher; akin to Gk *skopein* to look — more at *spy*] (1648) 1: a usu. tubular optical instrument for viewing distant objects by means of the refraction of light rays through a lens or the reflection of light rays by a concave mirror — compare REFLECTOR, REFRACTOR 2: any of various tubular magnifying optical instruments 3: RADIO TELESCOPE
telescope *vb* -scop-ed; -scop-ing *vi* (1867) 1: to become forced together lengthwise with one part entering another as the result of collision 2: to slide or pass one within another like the cylindrical sections of a collapsible hand telescope 3: to become compressed or condensed ~ *vt* 1: to cause to telescope 2: COMPRESS, CONDENSE (the book arbitrarily ~ time and space, and as arbitrarily extends them — Phoebe Adams)
tele-scop-ic \ˈte-lə-skə-pik\ *adj* (1705) 1: a: of, relating to, or performed with a telescope b: suitable for seeing or magnifying distant objects 2: seen or discoverable only by a telescope (~ stars) 3: able to discern objects at a distance 4: having parts that telescope — *tele-scop-i-cal-ly* \-pi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
tele-sis \ˈte-lə-sas\ *n*, pl -e-ses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, fulfillment, fr. *telein* to complete, fr. *telos* end — more at *TELOS*] (1896): progress that is intelligently planned and directed: the attainment of desired ends by the application of intelligent human effort to the means
tele-text \ˈte-lə-tekst\ *n* (1974): a system for broadcasting text over an unused portion of a television signal and displaying it on a decoder-equipped television set — compare *VIDEOTEX*
tele-thon \ˈte-lə-thən\ *n* [*tele-* + *thon*] (1949): a long television program usu. to solicit funds *esp.* for a charity
Teletype \ˈte-lə-tīp\ *trademark* — used for a teletypewriter
Teletype-set-ter \ˈte-lə-tīp-se-tər\ *trademark* — used for a telegraphic apparatus for the automatic operation of a keyboard typesetting machine
teletype-writ-er \-rī-tər\ *n* (1903): a printing device resembling a typewriter that is used to send and receive telephonic signals
teleu-to-spore \ˈte-lū-tə-spōr-, -spōr\ *n* [Gk *teleutē* end (akin to Gk *telos* end) + *ISV spore* — more at *TELOS*] (1874): *TELOSPORE*
tele-evan-gel-ist \ˈte-lī-van-jə-līst\ *n* (1973): an evangelist who conducts regularly televised religious programs — *tele-evan-gel-ism* \-lī-zəm\ *n*
tele-view \ˈte-lī-vyū\ *vi* (1935): to observe or watch by means of a television receiver — *tele-view-er* *n*
tele-vise \ˈte-lə-vīz\ *vb* -vised; -vis-ing [back-formation fr. *television*] (1927): to broadcast (as a baseball game) by television ~ *vi*: to broadcast by television
tele-vi-sion \ˈte-lə-vī-zhən *esp* Brit *te-lə-vī* *n*, often attrib [F *télévision*, fr. *télé-* + *vision* vision] (1907) 1: an electronic system of transmitting transient images of fixed or moving objects together with sound over a wire or through space by apparatus that converts light and sound into electrical waves and reconverts them into visible light rays and audible sound 2: a television receiving set 3: a: the television broadcasting industry b: television as a medium of communication
television tube *n* (1937): PICTURE TUBE
tele-vi-sual \ˈte-lə-vī-zhə-wəl, -zhəl; -vīzh-wəl\ *adj* (1926) chiefly Brit : of, relating to, or suitable for broadcast by television
tel-ex \ˈte-lɛks\ *n* [teleprinter + exchange] (1932) 1: a communication service involving teletypewriters connected by wire through automatic exchanges; also: a teletypewriter used in telex 2: a message sent by telex
telex *vt* (1960) 1: to send (as a message) by telex 2: to communicate with by telex
te-lic \ˈte-līk, -lī\ *adj* [Gk *telikos*, fr. *telos* end — more at *TELOS*] (1889): tending toward an end — *te-li-cal-ly* \-lī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
te-llo-spore \ˈte-lə-spōr-, -spōr\ *n* [Gk *telios* complete (fr. *telos* end) + *E spore*] (1905): a chlamydisporous that is the final stage in the life cycle of a rust fungus and that after nuclear fusion gives rise to the basidium
te-li-um \ˈte-lī-əm\ *n*, pl *te-lia* \-lē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *telios* complete] (ca. 1905): a teliospore-producing sorus or pustule on the host plant of a rust fungus — *te-li-al* \ˈte-lī-əl\ *adj*
tell \tɛl\ *vb* told \ˈtɔld\; telling [ME, fr. OE *tellan*; akin to OHG *zellan* to count, tell, OE *taln* tale] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: COUNT, ENUMERATE 2: a: to relate in detail: NARRATE b: to give utterance to: SAY (who dares think one thing, and another ~ — Alexander Pope) 3: a: to make known: DIVULGE, REVEAL b: to express in words (she never told her love — Shak.) 4: a: to report to: INFORM b: to assure emphatically (they did not do it, I ~ you) 5: ORDER, DIRECT (told me to wait) 6: to find out by observing: RECOGNIZE (you can ~ it's a masterpiece) ~ *vi* 1: to give an account 2: to act as an informer — often used with *on* (I'll get even with you if you ever ~ on me — *Inside Detective*) 3: to have a marked effect 4: to serve as evidence or indication *syn* see REVEAL
tell *n* [Ar *tal*] (1864): HILL, MOUND; *specif*: an ancient mound in the Middle East composed of remains of successive settlements
tell-all \ˈtɛl-ˈɔl\ *n* (1954): a written account (as a biography) that contains revealing and often scandalous information — *tell-all* *adj*
tell-er \ˈtɛl-ər\ *n* (14c) 1: one that relates or communicates (as ~ of stories) 2: one that reckons or counts: as a: one appointed to count votes b: a member of a bank's staff concerned with the direct handling of money received or paid out
telling \ˈte-lɪŋ\ *adj* (1851): carrying great weight and producing marked effect: EFFECTIVE, EXPRESSIVE (the most ~ evidence) *syn* see VALID — *tell-ingly* \-lɪŋ-ɪ\ *adv*
tell off *vt* (1804) 1: to number and set apart; *esp*: to assign to a special duty (told off a detail and put them to opening a trench — J. Dobie) 2: REPRIMAND, EXCORIATE (told him off for his arrogance)
tell-tale \ˈtɛl-tāl\ *n* (ca. 1548) 1: a: TALEBEARER, INFORMER b: an outward sign: INDICATION 2: a device for indicating or recording something: as a: a wind-direction indicator often in the form of a ribbon b: a strip of metal on the front wall of a racquets or squash court above which the ball must be hit — *telltale* *adj*
tellur- or **telluro-** *comb form* [L *tellur-*, *tellus* — more at *THILL*] 1: earth (*telluric*) 2 [NL *tellurium*]: tellurium (*telluride*)
tel-lu-ric \ˈte-lū-rɪk, -tē\ *adj* (1836) 1: of or relating to the earth: TERRESTRIAL 2: being or relating to a usu. natural electric current flowing near the earth's surface
tel-lu-ride \ˈte-lū-rɪd\ *n* [ISV] (1849): a binary compound of tellurium with a more electropositive element or group
tel-lu-ri-um \ˈte-lū-rɪ-əm, -tē\ *n* [NL, fr. L *tellur-*, *tellus* earth] (1800): a semimetallic element related to selenium and sulfur that occurs in a silvery white brittle crystalline form of metallic luster, in a dark amorphous form, or combined with metals and that is used *esp.* in alloys — *see* ELEMENT table
tel-lu-rom-e-ter \ˈte-lū-rə-mə-tər\ *n* (1957): a device that measures distance by means of microwaves
tel-ly \ˈte-lē\ *n*, pl *tellys* also *tellys* [by shortening & alter.] (1939) chiefly Brit: TELEVISION
tel-net \ˈtɛl-nɛt\ *n* [teletype network] (1971): a telecommunications protocol providing specifications for emulating a remote computer terminal so that one can access a distant computer and function on-line using an interface that appears to be part of the user's local system — *telnet* *vi*
tele- *see* TEL-
teleo-cent-ric \ˈte-lə-sen-trɪk, -tē\ *adj* [ISV *tel-* + *centromere* + *-ic*] (1939): having the centromere terminally situated so that there is only one chromosomal arm (a ~ chromosome) — *teleocentric* *n*
te-lome \ˈtē-lōm\ *n* [ISV *tel-* + *-ome*] (1935): a hypothetical plant structure in a theory of the evolution of leaves and sporophylls in vascular plants that consists of one of the vegetative or reproductive terminal branchlets of a dichotomously branched axis
tele-mere \ˈte-lə-mir, -tē\ *n* [ISV] (1940): the natural end of a eukaryotic chromosome
tele-phase \ˈte-lə-fāz, -tē\ *n* [ISV] (1895) 1: the final stage of mitosis and of the second division of meiosis in which the spindle disappears and the nuclear envelope reforms around each set of chromosomes 2: the final stage in the first division of meiosis that may be missing in some organisms and is characterized by the gathering at opposite poles of the cell of half the original number of chromosomes including one from each homologous pair
te-los \ˈtē-lās, -tē\ *n* [Gk; prob. akin to Gk *tellein* to accomplish, *tēlein* to bear — more at *TOLERATE*] (1904): an ultimate end
tele-tax-is \ˈte-lə-tak-sɪs, -tē\ *n* [NL] (1934): a taxis in which an organism orients itself in respect to a stimulus (as a light source) as though that were the only stimulus acting on it
tel-son \ˈtɛl-sən\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, end of a plowed field; perh. akin to Gk *telos* end] (1855): the terminal segment of the body of an arthropod or segmented worm; *esp*: that of a crustacean forming the middle lobe of the tail
Tel-u-gu \ˈte-lə-gū\ *n*, pl *Telugu* or *Telugus* (1789) 1: a member of the largest group of people in Andhra Pradesh, India 2: the Dravidian language of the Telugu people
tem-blor \ˈtɛm-blər; -blōr, -blōr, -tɛm-\ *n* [Sp, lit., trembling, fr. *temblar* to tremble, fr. ML *tremulare* — more at *TREMBLE*] (1876): EARTHQUAKE
tem-er-ar-i-ous \ˈtɛ-mə-ˈrɛr-ē-əs, -ˈrər-\ *adj* [L *temerarius*, fr. *temere*] (1532): marked by temerity: rashly or presumptuously daring — *tem-er-ar-i-ous-ly* *adv* — *tem-er-ar-i-ous-ness* *n*
tem-er-i-ty \ˈtɛ-mər-ē-tē\ *n*, pl *-ties* [ME *temeryte*, fr. L *temeritas*, fr. *temere* blindly, recklessly; akin to OHG *demar* darkness, L *tenebrae*; Skt *tamas*] (15c) 1: unreasonable or foolhardy contempt of danger or opposition: RASHNESS, RECKLESSNESS 2: an act or instance of temerity *syn* TEMERITY, AUDACITY, HARDIHOOD, EFFRONTERY, NERVE, CHEEK, GALL, CHUTZPAH mean conspicuous or flagrant boldness. TEMERITY suggests boldness arising from rashness and contempt of danger (had the temerity to refuse). AUDACITY implies a disregard of restraints commonly imposed by convention or prudence (an entrepreneur with audacity and vision). HARDIHOOD suggests firmness in daring and defiance (admired for her hardihood). EFFRONTERY implies shameless, insolent disregard of propriety or courtesy (outraged at his effrontery). NERVE, CHEEK, GALL, and CHUTZPAH are informal equivalents for EFFRONTERY (the nerve of that guy) (has the cheek to call herself a singer) (had the gall to demand proof) (the chutzpah needed for a career in show business).
temp \ˈtɛmp\ *n* (1886) 1: TEMPERATURE 2a, c 2: a temporary worker
temp *vi* (1973): to work as a temp
tem-peh \ˈtɛm-pə\ *n* [Jav *témpé*] (1961): an Asian food prepared by fermenting soybeans with a rhizopus
tem-per \ˈtɛm-pər\ *vi* **tem-per-ed**; **tem-per-ing** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME, fr. OE & OF; OE *tempran* & OF *temper*, fr. L *temperare* to moderate, mix, temper; prob. akin to L *tempor-*, *tempus* time] (bef. 12c) 1: to dilute, qualify, or soften by the addition or influence of something else: MODERATE (~ justice with mercy) 2 *archaic* a: to exercise control over: GOVERN, RESTRAIN b: to cause to be well disposed: MOLIFY (~ed and reconciled them both — Richard Steele) 3: to bring to a suitable state by mixing in or adding a usu. liquid ingredient: as a: to mix (clay) with water or a modifier (as grog) and knead to a uniform texture b: to mix oil with (colors) in making paint ready for use 4 a (1): to soften (as hardened steel or cast iron) by reheating at a lower temperature (2): to harden (as steel) by reheating and cooling in oil b: to anneal or toughen (glass) by a process of gradually heating and cooling 5: to make stronger and more resilient through hardship: TOUGHEN (troops ~ed in battle) 6 a: to put in tune with something: ATTUNE b: to adjust the pitch of (a note, chord, or in-

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